

A Word About Comfort

"SOCONY!"

What you get out of your car depends to a large extent upon what you put into it. Just as a matter affecting your own comfort it pays to get only the best gasoline—SOCONY.

There is no gasoline more highly refined or more powerful than SOCONY. And it is the only gasoline which is always the same, wherever you buy it. That means a welcome freedom from faulty carburetion.

Look for the Red, White and Blue SOCONY Sign. It insures you more miles to the gallon and more power to the mile.

Standard Oil Co. of New York



The Sign of a Reliable Dealer and the World's Best Gasoline

DEALERS WHO SELL SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE

LYNDONVILLE
East Burke—C. E. Fraser, E. E. Harris, J. W. & H. W. Matthews, Webster & Kelley.
East Haven—Guy Bruce.
Lyndonville—A. E. Stoddard, J. C. Eaton & Co., Martin & Hubbard, F. H. Leach, Stahlgar Co.
Lyndon—W. K. Kendrick, W. T. Morse, S. S. McDowell.
Lyndon Center—G. W. Rhine.
Sheffield—A. J. Gilman.
Wheelock—G. A. Roberts.
West Burke—M. E. Fairbrother.
Terry.
Bath—H. W. Nelson, B. A. Stymet.
East Ryegate—G. T. Wallace.
Haverhill—W. G. Atkins, W. H. Page & Son, M. Randall.
McIntosh—J. H. Goodridge, J. H. Stuart.
Newbury—J. B. Hale.
North Haverhill—James Young.
Pike—H. D. Gannett, Pike Station Store Co.
South Ryegate—James Melam, Mrs. Mabel Terry.
Woodville—C. L. Bailey, L. C. Butler, C. N. Davidson, Symes Bros., D. L. Wiggins, F. P. Wells.
Barnet—J. H. Goodrich, L. E. Gillilan, Gilchrist Bros.
Concord—D. J. Lunnie.
Danville—W. H. Cass, Morrill Garage.
East Peabody—N. F. Powers.
East Ryegate—S. E. Gilman, R. B. Gammel.
North Concord—W. M. Rich.
North Danville—A. C. Sanborn.
Passumpsic—J. C. Badger, M. K. Bruce.
Peabody—F. J. Hobart.
St. Johnsbury Center—E. L. Morrill, Mongeo Garage.
South Peabody—Burt Wilson.
St. Johnsbury—A. E. Counsell & Son, Flint Bros., Gillilan's Garage, Moore's Garage, St. Johnsbury Garage, Sibley's Garage, Sumnerville Garage, Wright's Garage, Carr & Juneau, Brunelle Painting & Decorating Co.
West Danville—Milliken's Mill.
West Barnet—Richie & Warden.

and handed it to him. He carried it back toward Ellery Gray's, walked through woods and fields to the place where it was left near the swamp. When asked what was told him was the cause of the child's death he said Mrs. Kenniston said she struck the child with a club and Miss Hicks choked it. Q—Did she say how it happened to be in the corner? A—She did not. Attorney Porter in cross examination asked: Q—When did you first tell this story you are telling us? A—About a week ago. Q—You engaged no lawyers? A—No, sir. Q—Since you told the story the first time have you had a talk with me? A—Yes, sir. Q—Did you tell me you knew nothing about the child? A—I might have. The cross examiner had the witness tell the conditions under which he was at the jail and where he was placed in the cells and regarding his confinement there. This testimony was evidently to show that it was only to gain his freedom or better conditions of imprisonment that he said he knew where the body was. Further along in the testimony, Attorney Porter asked the witness if he did not tell Frank Trefren he only said he knew where the body was to get out of jail? A—I might have. Q—Did you tell Perley Gray you had got out of jail? A—I might have. In regard to whether the witness had talked over the line of testimony he was to present on the stand with the attorneys for the prosecution Attorney Porter succeeded in getting the witness badly entangled as to what he said and what he had not said. It was about that time the witness acknowledged having lied.

Attorney Porter read a letter to him from Kerwin which asked Attorney Porter to help him get out of jail. Q—Is this your hand writing? A—Yes. Q—Did you ask me how long they were going to keep you there? A—No. Q—Did you tell me you wanted to get out? Witness failed to answer and practically the same question asked again. A—I wanted to get out.

For nearly two hours the witness answered questions put to him by Attorney Porter, mixing up his testimony badly, admitting he was a liar but through it all clung to the original story of the night of July 5 as to the manner in which the body was removed, the route taken and the events leading up to it.

Friday, Sept. 7.

Mrs. Kenniston Goes on Stand.

Declaring that she never harmed little Alice Bradshaw, and that she loved the little girl, Mrs. Alvin Kenniston, charged with the murder of the eight-year-old child, took the stand Friday afternoon in her own defense. In a clear, well modulated voice the accused woman told in a calm and unflinching manner the manner of her early life, her home life at Lyndon, her actions at the Bradshaw place on the day of the disappearance of Alice and her affection for the child whom she said was just a sweet little child and no bother about the house at all.

Detective Testifies.

John Kerwin was subjected to another grueling cross examination when he again took the witness stand yesterday morning. He described the condition of the body which he carried from the Gray field on the night of July 5 and by the use of the map marked the place where he crossed the fence on that night. The witness told one place in the questioning paused and wiped the tears from his eyes. A—George B. Leith, general superintendent of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency testified at the morning session as to the statements made by Mrs. Kenniston to him regarding her share in the death of the child, telling him she choked the girl while Miss Hicks struck her with a club.

Kerwin in cross examination said the body of the child was handed him by Mrs. Kenniston on the night of July 5. He was not stiff when he carried it out that it had begun to stiffen. He further said he laid the body on the ground. He told of the character of the ground, that it was rough in the field. The witness pointed out on the map where he thought he went from Ed. Gray's pasture into the field with the body. Q—Do you know that this pasture was Ellery Gray's and that Ed. Gray's pasture was way down where that night? A—Yes. Attorney Witters marked on the map where he went through the fence. Q—You know there was no fence there? A—No. Q—It was so dark. Q—Don't you know whether you went within a mile of Ed. Gray's house or not? A—I can't tell. Q—Is it not true that you went way down in this corner, (pointing to map), of Ed. Gray's field with the body? Here a lively clash took place between attorneys for defense and prosecution as to Kerwin's familiarity with the map.

Kerwin Asked About Letter.

Kerwin was asked about a letter mailed to Miss Hicks. Q—Did you mail her a letter? A—I might have. Q—Did you mail her a letter saying if she would help you out you would furnish her with a home? A—No. Q—Or that you were innocent? A—No. Q—Did you write her a letter asking her to destroy a letter? A—I don't remember. Q—Is that as strong as you want to put it? A—Yes. Q—Did you hear any shouting or see anybody that night you tell of getting the body? A—No. Q—Were there any lights in Lyndon when you came back? A—I don't remember. Q—Did you know about Mrs. Kenniston spraining her ankle last June? A—Yes. Q—Was she lame? A—Yes. Q—How long? A—I cannot tell. Q—Was she lame on July 5 or did she appear to be? A—She did not appear to be. Q—How far from you and she run that night? A—From the top of the hill to the new garage hall. Further testified that they did not run in the fields but did in the road.

Q—Did you tell Worthen you got up at four o'clock in the morning of July 5 to get up that horse? A—No,

Q—Did you tell anyone? A—No, sir. The line of testimony then reverted to the fences he crossed and their location. When asked why he didn't tell Attorney Porter the truth when he saw him at the jail he said he knew he was the attorney for the other side and perhaps he might be trying to draw him in more than he really was. The questioning was continued along the line of previous testimony.

Mrs. Kenniston's Confession.

George F. Leith, the Pinkerton detective testified to receiving statements from Mrs. Kenniston as to her part in the disappearance of the little Bradshaw girl. He said that on August 10 he was sent for by Sheriff Worthen to come to the jail. He went down immediately and upon arrival met the sheriff at the jail door. He said he was informed Mrs. Kenniston wanted to talk with him. When he met Mrs. Kenniston he asked her if she wanted to see him and she said she did. He said he first advised her of her rights in the matter and that it was not compulsory that she speak. On question he stated that he did not use any force or violence to get a statement. The statement, the witness said, that Mrs. Kenniston told him on that occasion that she choked the child to death while Miss Hicks hit her with a club. Mr. Leith further said that the accused woman after retraced what she had said about Miss Hicks. She then, with Miss Hicks, took the body in the other lot. Mrs. Kenniston further told him that she left home in the morning and went to the Bradshaw home where she assisted Miss Hicks in cleaning house. After the death of the girl she returned to her home, by horse and buggy. She could not state as to the time.

The witness went on to tell that Mrs. Kenniston told him, that later on, and Kerwin returned to the point where the body was left and took it to the place where she thought it was laid. She believed she left home about eight o'clock and returned between 11 and 12 o'clock.

In cross examination the witness said the retracted part, about Miss Hicks striking the child, was changed by Mrs. Kenniston after he told her he did not think she had told him the whole truth.

Mrs. Kenniston on Stand.

Mrs. Kenniston testified that she was born in Woodsville, N. H. and that her mother died when she was two weeks and three days. She said that she stayed with an older sister. Q—How old were you when you were married? A—Fifteen years old. Q—Had you a child before you were married? A—Yes. Q—Where is he now? A—In the war. She then said she had had one child since she had married Mr. Kenniston but it was not living. While her husband was away a few years ago drilling with the army she was arrested for stealing a team. She pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years in prison of which she served all but three months, which time was chopped off for good behavior. Since then she had not been in any trouble of any kind. Q—State in a general way some of the towns in which you have lived. A—I can't tell all of them. The witness can. She named over Danville, Cabot, Lyndon and Westmore. Q—You knew John Kerwin? A—Yes, sir. Q—When did you first know him? A—He came to my house in Lyndonville. Q—What claim did he make toward being a relation of yours? A—He said he was a half brother.

Q—Did you know Mrs. Hicks? A—A—Seems like she was. Q—What did you go for on July 5? A—To help clean house. Q—How did you go up there, with the team? A—Yes, sir. With the horse traded and got. Q—Was it the one you bought from John Bradshaw? A—It was not the one bought from him anyhow.

Hunted for Missing Child.

Mrs. Kenniston testified that she went berrying with Miss Hicks before and after dinner. Alice stayed at home. As to the search made when the women found that the child was gone Mrs. Kenniston said that they looked in the barn and around the barn floor. There it was brought out that Miss Hicks said something that caused the search to be abandoned. Attorney Porter then took up the actions of the witness minutely after the death of Bradshaw. He asked her to show the Mrs. Kenniston's actions at that time were not those of one who had committed a heinous crime. She told of going home and of taking part of the berries picked to the little boy up stairs after picking them over.

Saturday, Sept. 8.

The state was unable to shake the testimony of Mrs. Alvin Kenniston on the witness stand Saturday, testifying in her own defense on the charge of murdering little Alice Bradshaw of Lyndon on the afternoon of July 5. All through the two and one-half hour intense cross examination by Attorney General Barber the accused woman told and retold the same story as brought out in the direct examination, absolutely denying any share in the murder of the little girl or in the disposal of the body, stating that all her confessions were made because of threats, or promises of liberation and that they were one and all untrue. Giving her answers with a clear and distinct enunciation Mrs. Kenniston held up under the innumerable questions, and although breaking down physically and crying on two occasions, her spirit remained good until the end of the examination.

Direct Examination Continued.

In continuing the direct examination from where it had been left the preceding day, Attorney Porter questioned regarding the night of the disappearance of Alice. He asked concerning the arrival from work of John Kerwin the man who has confessed to being an accessory in the crime, by disposing of the body. The witness said Kerwin arrived home about eight o'clock.

Q. Tell us whether the door to your place at Lyndon made a noise or not, and whether it opens or shuts hard?

A. Yes, it does. This testimony was introduced, it is believed, to show that if either party had gone from the house on that night the other would have been awakened and others in the immediate vicinity would have heard the sounds.

The witness was asked, Did you sprain your ankle some time last summer? A. Yes. She then went on to state that while getting out of a wagon her foot caught and before being released was dragged two and one-half times the length of the team. Q. Did you have a physician attend it? A. I did. When asked to describe its condition now, she said, "It is swelling, is black and blue and is not right yet." In John Kerwin's testimony he stated that he and Mrs. Kenniston ran for some distance on the way home after moving the body of the crippled child. Mrs. Kenniston in answer to questions then said the ankle was very bad the day she went to Bradshaw's. A. Pained you? A. Yes, and does to this day.

Did Not Leave House.

Q. How did you go up into the pasture berrying that day?

A. By cowpaths. Q. Explain how those run? A. I couldn't say exactly. Q. What time did John Kerwin go to bed the night of July 5? A. Half past nine or ten o'clock. Q. What did you do first that night? A. I cleaned the berries and washed the dishes. Q. What did Kerwin do? A. Ate supper and I think possibly smoked. Q. What time did you go to bed? A. About half past ten. Q. From the time you went to bed did you get up?

A. I did not. Q. Did Kerwin get up?

A. He did not. Q. Did you tell John Kerwin you would knock his head off?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you ever tell John Kerwin that you helped to kill Alice Bradshaw?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you ever tell Wilber Worthen?

A. I presume I did.

Q. When were you taken to St. Johnsbury to jail?

A. I don't remember the date.

Q. When did you first see Wilber Worthen?

A. The next morning.

The witness then stated that the sheriff came to the door of her cell and told her Miss Hicks said the child's body was on the hill and asked her if she would help search. Mrs. Kenniston said she would.

Was Told What to Say.

The accused woman then said that Sheriff Worthen while going down the stairs told her that Miss Hicks had confessed to killing the child, implicating them both. She then stated that she was told to tell the same story to everyone and that when they returned the sheriff would let her go.

Q. Did you tell anyone else?

A. I guess I did.

Q. Were you ever taken into the sheriff's office?

A. I was.

Q. Were the officers there?

A. I guess there was.

Q. What did you tell them?

A. Just what Sheriff Worthen told me to tell everyone.

Scared for Her Life.

The examination then took up the occurrences at the field of Ed Gray during the search for the body.

The witness stated over and over that on those occasions she was scared of her life.

A. Yes, I have been.

Q. Were you scared while in jail?

A. Yes.

The witness told of going to the Bradshaw place on the morning of July 5. She said she helped clean the kitchen and then Miss Hicks said, "We will go out and see if we can get berries for dinner," that after dinner Miss Hicks fed the pigs, leaving the little girl playing on the veranda.

"When we got back the little girl was gone. We looked around the house and went down into the barn and looked around the floor." She then said Miss Hicks said something of the child's being down to the grandfather's and that Miss Hicks replied negatively when she asked her if she wanted her. (Mrs. Kenniston) to search any longer. After that, said the witness, I hitched up my team and came home.

The witness further testified to being terrified by the detective into making a statement when he said, "If you don't I will put the child's body in your cell." She added, he said the body was in terrible condition.

General Barber Cross Examines.

Attorney General Barber opened the cross examination of Mrs. Kenniston by asking about the son born out of wedlock.

Q. What is the name of your son in the war?

A. Harold John.

Q. How long since you have seen him?

A. Five or six years.

Q. How old is he?

A. Twenty-one.

The questioning then took up her early life. She said she married in Norton Mills and went to live with her father in Clifton after her marriage. She lived there four years.

The witness testified to knowing her husband ever since they were children and that for many years he worked for her father.

The state asked questions relating to the witness' intimacy with other men and many questions were answered on those points in an endeavor to discredit the weight of her testimony.

(Continued on page 7.)

BRADSHAW MURDER CASE.

(Continued from page 5.)

from Mr. Bradshaw and before going out "repeated those awful words." That conversation Attorney Norton brought out took place outside the door and the last conversation in the house was in regard to paying for the milk, which the respondent said she would do on the next Wednesday. Upon being questioned further, Mrs. Ford acknowledged she had had some talk with her husband about Mrs. Kenniston, she said, "I told him he shouldn't stay there so long." With that, the defense left the matter.

Mrs. Ellery Gray, a neatly dressed, quiet appearing woman told a straightforward story of the occurrences of the night of July 5 and of the appearance and ability of the dead child to walk and climb. The case will be continued this morning at 9 o'clock.

Thursday, Sept. 6.

In a merciless grilling on the witness stand Thursday afternoon the defense failed to shake the main line of testimony given by John Kerwin as to the happenings on the night of July 5 when he and Mrs. Alvin Kenniston carried the dead body of little Alice Bradshaw to the spot where it was found in the E. A. Gray field. Although under the grueling cross examination administered by Attorney Porter the witness became hopelessly entangled in the maze of questioning at him; admitted he had lied as to what he had said at the jail, that he would lie to get out of jail; that he had even lied about certain testimony given on the witness stand that day, and contradicted himself on everything else, the only important testimony, that of his participation in the disposal of the body, was told twice in a manner that defied the efforts of the defense to break down. His mother sitting in the front seat faint and was taken from the court room when the witness admitted he lied on the stand. The occurrence made no evident impression upon him.

Turns State's Evidence.

John Kerwin, the self admitted accessory to the murder of eight year old daughter of John Bradshaw, for which crime Mrs. Alvin Kenniston and Etta May Hicks are charged, in direct examination by State's Attorney Campbell and also in cross examination, told how some time on the night of July 5 he, at the instigation of Mrs. Kenniston, went with her to a place on the Ed. Gray field where the woman, after feeling around in a clump of bushes, pulled out the body of a little girl, and handed it to him. He then traced their course to where the body was left. It was brought out that they dropped it there because they saw a light approaching. The witness said Mrs. Kenniston told him to hide the body some time after she handed it to him, and that she told him, as regards how the little girl came to her death, that Miss Hicks choked the girl and she hit her over the head with a club. Ker-

win said Mrs. Kenniston told him if he even mentioned the occurrences of the night she would "knock his brains out." The witness admitted he was scared.

Of medium height, dark hair, blue eyes and with a closely cropped mustache, the witness by his inability to understand many of the questions put to him gave the impression of being inferior in mind, although his general appearance was one of dullness rather than simplicity. He was dressed neatly in a blue Norfolk coat, lark striped pants, black shoes, and white shirt and collar.

Courtroom Packed to Doors. Notwithstanding the rain falling at the time court convened in the morning every seat in the courtroom was taken. In the afternoon, seats, aisles and all available space in the room was filled with men, women and children. The nature of the testimony caught and held the intense interest of the spectators. Women stopped their knitting and crocheting, the low buzz of comment stopped, and all listened with bated breath to the witness as he testified for the state.

Witness' Mother Faints.

The only time the close attention of the listeners was taken from the witness was as he uttered the words which, to a certain extent, admittedly made him a perjurer. His mother, Mrs. William Kerwin, of Reading, Mass., giving vent to a muffled "Oh," fell in a dead faint against the woman next to her.

Mrs. Kenniston sat through the disturbance unmoved, holding the same calm expression she has assumed every day of the trial except when listening to evidence, when she has been keenly attentive. Tears were on her face when the state attempted to examine the witness with regard to the intimate relations said to have existed between Kerwin and Mrs. Kenniston. The court ruled out further questioning along that line as unnecessary.

Morning Session.

At the opening of the morning session Hiram Aldrich the first witness on the stand and who was present at the time the body was found testified to having smelled an odor about July 30 in the vicinity where the body was found but made no investigation. Edward Gray was also recalled to the stand and he indicated on the map the route taken in going from his house to the Bradshaw place on the night of the search for the child.

Ellery Gray was the most important witness of the morning and in direct and indirect examination by Attorney Barber told of the occurrences of the day when Mrs. Kenniston was taken to the vicinity where the crime is supposed to have been committed. Q—Did you say anything about Alice Bradshaw to the respondent that night? A—I asked first and she an-

swered it. Q—What did you ask her and what did she say? Objection made. Court admitted the answer. A—I asked her why she killed the poor little innocent girl. She said she didn't. "All I did was to put my hand to her throat and Miss Hicks hit her with a club."

E. H. Gray Tells of Confession.

The witness showed how Mrs. Kenniston put her hand to her throat as she made the statement. Q—Did Mrs. Kenniston tell you anything further about it? A—No. When and where the statement was made was brought out in cross examination by Attorney Porter. The witness said Mrs. Kenniston was standing beside the road with him, Sheriff Worthen and Deputy Harriman. The defense seemingly trying to show that the confession was made while the accused woman was terrified, by further questions along that line. Q—During that time did you hear anything said about a rope being used? A—No. Q—Did you hear anyone mention getting a rope? A—No. Q—Was the respondent's hand to her throat as she made the statement when you heard someone in the crowd say something about getting a rope? A—She was.

Mr. Gray in response to questions then said the crowd was two or three rods below Mrs. Kenniston. After shifting to the movements of the authorities with Mrs. Kenniston the question was asked: Q—Did you hear Mr. Campbell tell Mrs. Kenniston, "Hurry up and find that child?" Attorney General Barber objected strongly. State's Attorney Campbell said when the court admitted the question, "I know well enough what the attorney will say." Attorney Porter broke in, "Well, state it." Judge Fish evidently thinking the air needed changing called a recess and ordered that the windows be thrown wide open during that time.

After recess the question was restated and the witness said he did not hear Mr. Campbell make such a statement. The cross examination led to the search made by the sheriff and finally came back to the portion concerning the threat of getting a rope. Q—Did you go into the Gray field? A—Yes. Q—Did the crowd gather in groups and talk? A—Yes. Q—Now at the time you heard someone mention about getting a rope was Arthur Young in the immediate vicinity? A—No, this took place in the pasture. Q—Did you hear Arthur Young say anything? General Barber objected. Young said anything? Q—Did Arthur Young say anything? A—He did. Q—What did he say? Before this answer was made, upon objection by General Barber, the defense had to lead up to the question by finding out whether the respondent was in earshot or not. Q—What did Arthur Young say in answer to the one who called, "Get a rope?" A—I have a good one down in my orchard. Many other questions were asked in endeavor to show that the accused woman feared violence. The witness was asked if Mrs. Kenniston showed signs

of being frightened, depressed, tired, and he stated that he did not think so.

B. H. Stone Testifies.

State pathologist when questioned by General Barber stated that owing to the condition of the body he was unable to state cause of death and that the body was badly decomposed. He further testified that death could have been caused by anything leaving any marks that could be distinguished after that length of time. In cross examination the defense tried to use the witnesses testimony to support their theory that the child wandered away. Dr. W. B. Fitch was called to the stand and asked regarding the removal of the body on the night it was found. He testified as to the position of the body, which he said was lying on its abdomen or chest, that the left arm lay slightly protruding at one side and that the other arm and hand was lying flexed under the body.

Afternoon Session.

Kerwin after taking the oath was examined by State's Attorney Campbell. He said he first knew Mrs. Kenniston three years ago and that he began to live with the Kennistons first two or two and a half years ago, and had lived with them most of the time of the date of his arrest. He further testified that he worked coal engines at Lyndonville, between eight in the morning and seven at night. During the day of July 5 he did not leave the place as he had brought his lunch with him.

The witness then described the layout of the Kenniston tenement. He said there were two bed rooms, he occupied one, the Kennistons the other.

To pass through their bed chamber it was necessary to go through his room. He testified to Mrs. Kenniston's going to bed that night. The court excluded an attempt of the state to produce evidence of the witness' intimacy with Mrs. Kenniston.

It was at this time that the accused woman for the first time during the trial shed tears.

Kerwin went on to say that Mrs. Kenniston went to bed that night. He knew it because she went through his room. He was later awakened by Mrs. Kenniston who told him there was trouble with the horses in the barn. He went out he said and found the Kenniston horse down and helped it up before going to the house. When he came back to the house, he said Mrs. Kenniston spoke to him and wanted him to go for a walk with her. He gave his directions by saying they went up the road to the George Ide place, went through his pasture, over the fence and through Trefren's pasture, through William Down's woods, and James Gray's pasture and down toward James Bradshaw's. There they crossed the road into Perley Gray's fields and woods, down the right hand side of the hill, and to Ed Gray's field.

Hands Body to Kerwin.

There Mrs. Kenniston pulled the bushes aside, picked out child's body